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Yellow fever.—Number of cases previously reported to Saturday, July 1, 68 cases, with 13 deaths. This week brings the total to 141, with 26 deaths, making 73 cases and 13 deaths for the week.

CALENDAR ON DISINFECTING BARK ROUGH RIDER FOR THE WEEK.

July 2—Disinfection of 17 soldiers, convalescents from the yellow fever hospital, and 6 chambers of bedding and baggage for the detention camp at Boniato. July 4—Disinfection of 15 soldiers, convalescents from the yellow fever hospital. July 5—Disinfection of baggage of passengers and inspection of freight leaving for cities on the south coast. July 6—Disinfection of 13 soldiers, convalescents, and 2 nurses, from the yellow fever hospital; disinfection and labeling of baggage on steamships *City of San Antonio* and *Mortera*, bound for Havana via north coast. July 7—Disinfection of the Danish steamship *Flandria*, bound for Mobile, Ala.; disinfection of personal effects of 3 soldiers and 1 convalescent, by request of the assistant adjutant-general. July 8—Disinfection and labeling of baggage of passengers on steamship *Santiago*; disinfection of bedding and camp equipage from the saluting station.

MANZANILLO.

Dr. Rodolfo de Socarras, sanitary inspector, United States Marine-Hospital Service, reports for the week ended July 1 as follows:

There was a total of 7 deaths, the cause of death being: Pernicious malaria, 3; typhoid fever, 1; tetanus (infantile), 1; cholera infantum, 1; dropsy, 1. Total, 7.

There was a total of 6 vessels inspected during the same week; 3 on arrival and 3 on departure.

On June 27, a suspicious case of fever was removed from the barracks, occupied by a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry; since then the positive diagnosis of yellow fever was made.

GIBARA.

Dr. Salvador Gomez, sanitary inspector, reports: The number and causes of deaths for week ended July 1, have been as follows: Dysentery, 1.

No cases of smallpox or yellow fever have occurred. The health of the city, harbor, and surrounding district is at present excellent.

During the same week 4 vessels were inspected, 2 on arrival and 2 both on arrival and departure.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

EGYPT.

Plague in Egypt.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Marseilles, France, July 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your consideration an account of the plague situation in Alexandria.

* * * * *

Respectfully, yours,

ROBERT P. SKINNER,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

The plague situation in Egypt.

MARSEILLES, July 6, 1899.

The plague situation in Alexandria, Egypt, is now such that rigid quarantine measures against importations from that city have been adopted at about every important Mediterranean port except Marseilles. In this city ships arriving from Alexandria are at present subjected to inspection and disinfection as described in a recent report to the Department of State. The state of affairs in Alexandria is thus made clear in a letter to the Semaphore, the commercial authority of Marseilles, bearing date of June 26, since which time daily reports of cases and deaths have been made.

The epidemic neither increases nor diminishes. One or two new cases are reported almost daily with occasional intervals when none are reported. A fact worthy of remark since the outbreak of the plague is that the disease does not seem to be propagated by direct contact. There is no record of repeated cases in the same house. Immediately upon the sending to the hospital of individuals suspected to have the plague, all those who have been allowed to approach them, and especially those who have inhabited the same houses, are sent to a lazaretto outside the city. It seems inexplicable that no suspected case has broken out among those who are known to have been in direct contact with individuals now down with the disease.

The malady seems to attack certain classes of persons. Until now almost as many Greeks as natives have been taken with it. At the most, one or two wives of natives have been attacked. As to the Greeks, most of the cases are young children of thirteen to fourteen years of age, grocers' delivering boys usually and never more than thirty years of age. This seems most extraordinary. The hypothesis that the disease has been carried by comestibles seems most unlikely because cases of plague have occurred among those who certainly did not use products bought of the grocers.

In a total of about 20 cases among the natives about 10 police guards are included who took the contagion in the houses first infected. The others now sick are scattered in all quarters of the city between which no correlation seems to exist. Considerations such as the foregoing create in some minds doubt as to whether the malady now prevailing is the plague.

The municipality and the sanitary service of the city display tireless zeal in the present situation. Measures of prevention have been taken on every hand. The city is divided into quarters, and at the head of each are 2 physicians. Visits are made to homes of natives, and invalids suspected are immediately removed to the hospitals and the most minute precautions are then taken to prevent the spread of disease from the suspected habitation. As I have explained, all those who have been in contact with the suspect are sent to a lazaretto.

In order that too great hardship may not be imposed, all persons put into quarantine and thus prevented from working are paid a small sum daily. By this course families of suspects are kept in a state of contentment.

A premium of 2 francs (38 cents) is given to any individual who will inform the authorities of cases of plague, and a premium of 1 franc (19 cents) is offered for the head of every rat dead of the plague. Until the present, nobody has claimed this last premium. The prize is too small to attract men who might take the consequences of coming into contact with the disease. Although the natives are sceptical as to the contraction of disease from rats, they are not courageous enough to run the risk of danger.

ROBERT P. SKINNER,
United States Consul.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a supplemental bill of health was issued to the steamship *Karamania*, of the Anchor Line, on July 3, bound for New York.

There were examined 180 emigrants and their baggage: Trachoma, 4 cases; cardiac disease, 2 cases; scrofula, 1 case; measles, 1 case.

The steamship company was only advised not to send these cases, with the result that all were refused passage. There sailed, then, 172 emigrants from this port.